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the mineral series were also made by David Pennant, the son of Thomas. Interesting portions of the collection have already been placed on exhibition at the Natural History Museum; but every specimen is to be carefully preserved, and it may be hoped that in course of time the Museum experts will be able to identify yet other specimens of historical importance.

Thomas Pennant was one of the best known naturalists of his day. At an early age he was in correspondence with Linnaeus. Buffon, whom he visited in Burgundy, utilized the "History of Quadrupeds." Cuvier, in the "Biographie Universelle," spoke of that work as "encore indispensable," and further accorded high praise to the "Arctic Zoology."

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE

THE composition and characteristics of the population of New York, as reported at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, are given in an advance bulletin soon to be issued by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. Of the total population of New York, 3,230,325, or 35.4 per cent., are native whites of native parentage; 3,007,248, or 33 per cent., are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 2,729,272, or 29.9 per cent., are foreign-born whites; and 134,191, or 1.5 per cent., are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 39.2, 33.2, 26 and 1.4, respectively, the proportion of foreign-born whites having increased during the decade. In 35 of the 61 counties the percentage of foreign-born whites is less than 15; in 18 it is between 15 and 25; in 6 it is between 25 and 35, and in 2, New York and Kings, it is 35 or over. Of the 2,762,522 inhabitants of New York County, 45.4 per cent. are foreign-born whites and only 15.8 per cent. are native whites of native parentage. In 23 counties the percentage of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage exceeds 25, being 42.6 in Queens, 41.5 in Erie, and 40.6 in Kings. Of the urban population, 27.2 per cent. are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 66.1 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 36.5 and 19.9

per cent. respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 34.5 in the urban population and 12.8 in the rural.

In the total population of the state there are 4,584,597 males and 4,529,017 females, or 101.2 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 98.9 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 97.5 to 100, and among foreign-born whites 110.5 to 100.

Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—88.7 per cent. were born in New York and 11.3 per cent. outside the state; of the native white population, 10.4 per cent. were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 59 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Of the foreign-born white population of New York, persons born in Russia represent 20.5 per cent.; Italy, 17.3; Germany, 16; Ireland, 13.5; Austria, 9; England, 5.4; Canada, 4.5; Hungary, 3.5; Sweden, 2; all other countries, 8.4. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 21.5 per cent.; Ireland, 19; Russia, 14.8; Italy, 12.9; Austria, 6.7; England, 6; Canada, 4.7; Hungary, 2.5; Scotland, 1.6; Sweden, 1.6 per cent.

Of the total population, 9.9 per cent. are under 5 years of age, 17.4 per cent. from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 19.5 per cent. from 15 to 24, 32.5 per cent. from 25 to 44, and 20.6 per cent. 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 7 per cent. of this class being under 15 years of age, while 73.6 per cent. are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 38.3 per cent. are 25 and over, and of the native whites of native parentage, 49 per cent. The urban population shows a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life than the rural and a smaller proportion past middle age. Migration to the city and the influx of foreign immigrants explains this, at least in part. Of the urban population, 33.6 per cent. are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and

of the rural population, 28.3 per cent., while the percentages 45 years and over are 18.3 and 28.7, respectively. The large number of children in families of foreign origin may account for the fact that the proportion of children under 5 is greater in the urban population than in the rural.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. There are 406,020 illiterates in the state, representing 5.5 per cent. of the total population 10 years of age and over, the percentage being the same as in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 13.7 among foreign-born whites, 5 among negroes, and 0.8 among native whites. For all classes combined, the percentage of illiterates is 5.9 in urban communities and 3.9 in rural, but for each class separately the rural percentage exceeds the urban. For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 2.1.

In the population 15 years of age and over 39.8 per cent. of the males are single and 33.7 per cent. of the females. The percentage married is 55.2 for males and 54.5 for females, and the percentage widowed is 4.4 and 11.3 respectively.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has nominated Sir Oliver Lodge to be president for the Birmingham meeting in place of the late Sir William White.

A PORTRAIT of Sir William Turner, K.C.B., principal and vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University and professor of anatomy from 1867 to 1903, has been presented to the university. The portrait is the work of Sir James Guthrie. The ceremony took place in the library of the old university, Mr. Balfour, chancellor of the university, presiding. Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., M.P., made the presentation and Mr. Balfour accepted the portrait on behalf of the university.

DR. E. W. HILGARD, emeritus professor of agriculture at the University of California, is recovering from severe injuries received a few weeks ago, when a flight of steps which he was ascending gave way, throwing him to the floor. The broken bones are uniting and it is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his writing, which was interrupted by the accident.

AT the ceremonies connected with the opening of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, beginning on April 16, addresses will be given by Sir William Osler and Professor William McDougall, of Oxford; Frederick W. Mott, F.R.S., of London; Professor Heilbronner, of Utrecht; Professor Bleuler, of Zurich, and Professor Orovino Rossi, of Italy.

ON the nomination of the council of the University of Paris, M. Jean Perrin, professor of physical chemistry in the University of Paris, has been appointed visiting French professor at Columbia University for 1913-14.

SIR CECIL H. SMITH, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Dr. E. H. Starling, F.R.S., professor of physiology in the University of London, have been elected members of the Athenæum Club, London, under the rule which empowers the annual election of three persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public service."

AT the dinner of the Chicago Medical Society on February 26 Dr. Abraham Jacobi, New York City, and Dr. Edward Martin, Philadelphia, were the guests of honor.

A RECEPTION was given by the Manhattan Medical Society on February 28 to Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, at which he spoke on "Some Recent Experiments in Artificial Parthenogenesis."

MR. JOHN J. SCHOONHOVEN, president of the department of zoology of the Brooklyn Institute, has been made a fellow of the institute.

THE Rev. A. H. Cooke, known for his work on molluscs, has succeeded Mr. R. Bullen Newton as president of the Malacological Society of London.